

Name: _____ Class: _____

Total: ___/50

SŁUCHANIE

- 1 TRACK 6** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Amy i Pete'a. Zdecyduj, które zdania (1–5) są zgodne z treścią nagrania (True – T), a które nie (False – F).

		T	F
1	Pete isn't sure what to do.		
2	Pete would like to teach History.		
3	Amy is planning to go travelling soon.		
4	Amy is going to have a year's break before university.		
5	Amy is better at Science than Maths.		

_____/5

SŁOWNICTWO I GRAMATYKA

- 2** Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi przymkami.

I'm not sure if I will get into university with my grades.

- 'Remember to learn these fifty words _____ heart for Friday!'
- Are you sure you will be OK _____ your own?
- It's hard to cope _____ so much homework.
- Are you keeping _____ with all of your subjects?
- With help from his family, he got _____ the difficulty.

- 3** Wybierz wyraz, które poprawnie uzupełnia zdanie.

I'll wait for you by the school *uniform* / gate.

- I'd like to make a *donation* / *collection*. Can I do it online?
- The learning *conditions* / *blinds* are not ideal in many country schools.
- You should be well-prepared for your exams if you start planning your *condition* / *revision* now.

- The secretary gave me all *rigid* / *relevant* information.
- I don't like the new *subject* / *schedule*. Now I have to get to school before 7.30 every day!

_____/5

- 4** Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników z ramki. (X) oznacza: użyj formy przeczącej.

learn	cook	write
get	go	see

If you speak Polish all the time, you won't learn (x) any English.

- If the reviews are bad, I _____ (x) that film.
- If your teacher doesn't like your homework, _____ (you) it again?
- Damian won't be able to find a place to park if he _____ to the shopping centre on Sunday.
- You _____ cold if you don't take a sweater with you.
- If my dad _____ (x) dinner today, we'll order pizza.

_____/5

- 5** Wybierz zaimki, które poprawnie uzupełniają zdania.

A student is a person _____ learns something new.

A who **B** which **C** where

- The bookshop _____ I really like closes at 6 p.m.
A which **B** who **C** where
- In the world there are many people _____ don't have electricity.
A which **B** that **C** where
- All the sandwiches _____ we sell here are vegetarian.
A who **B** where **C** which
- This is the park _____ we used to play as children.
A where **B** who **C** which

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- 5 The woman _____ is getting out of the car is my teacher.
A where **B** which **C** who
 _____/5

ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

- 6 **Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi A–C wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i poprawny gramatycznie tekst.**

Hi Helena!

How are you? Have you decided what you are going to do after school _____?

I have just finished my exams and I really hope to ¹ _____. It's important because the university ² _____ I want to study is really old and famous. It's called the Sorbonne and it's in Paris. I'm sure it'd be really interesting to study in a different country and I'd get a lot ³ _____ this experience. My aunt lives in Paris so if I get into the Sorbonne, I ⁴ _____ with her.

By the way, I met Jason yesterday. He told me he can't go to university when he ⁵ _____ school because he can't afford to the tuition fees. What a pity!

Write soon and tell me your news!

Emma

- A** yet **B** since **C** ever

- 1 **A** get good marks
B fail them
C drop a subject
- 2 **A** where **B** which **C** that
- 3 **A** into **B** out of **C** up with
- 4 **A** stay **B** am staying **C** will stay
- 5 **A** skips **B** misses **C** finishes
 _____/5

- 7 **Uzupełnij drugie zdanie, tak aby miało takie samo znaczenie jak pierwsze. Użyj wyrazów zapisanych drukowanymi literami. Wpisz w lukę maksymalnie trzy słowa.**

You can eliminate stress by exercising.
 You can get rid of stress by exercising.
 RID

- 1 I think I am friendly with all my secondary teachers.
 I _____ with my secondary teachers – they all seem to like me.
 WELL
- 2 **X:** If you ask me, I think the canteen should be open also during the summer.
Y: I couldn't agree more.
Y: That's _____ POINT
- 3 I'm not sure if I can go on the school trip.
My dad has to agree.
 I want to go on the school trip, but unless my dad agrees, I _____ . GO
- 4 That's my Science teacher – she has the ability to explain things clearly.
 That's my Science teacher – she _____ explaining things.
 GOOD
- 5 The lab for my experiments is on the first floor.
 The lab _____ my experiments is on the first floor. DO
 _____/5

CZYTANIE

- 8 **Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi A–D wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu.**

Home Schooling

Full-time education in the UK is compulsory from the age of five to eighteen. However, that does not mean pupils have to go to school. There are about 50,000 young people who have their lessons at home instead, quite legally. This is 'home schooling'.

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Parents decide to take their children out of school for different reasons, like illness and need of special care or a very long distance to the nearest school. Some children have simply been unhappy at school, or have failed to make progress. Whatever the reason, the law allows them to study at home, although inspectors regularly visit to check how they are getting on.

Hayley and Jenny have not been inside a school for two years but they have not neglected their studies. They follow individual timetables they worked out with their mother's guidance. She is responsible for teaching them Maths, English, History and French. Their father teaches them Science and Geography. They study the other subjects online, with the help of friends and relatives.

'Dad goes out to work, so we have lessons with him in the evenings and at weekends,' explains Hayley. 'That's OK.'

The family home is a huge farmhouse in a remote corner of north Wales. 'The girls weren't unhappy at school but they spent so much time getting to school, they were too tired to learn,' says their mother, Julia. 'We had a family conference and in the end we decided to try home schooling. So far, it's been a big success, but the girls know that if they want to go back to school at any time, we will let them. We follow the normal school curriculum, and they will take all the normal school exams.'

One big advantage of home schooling is that that students can study the subjects they enjoy in more depth. For example, Hayley is studying Physics at university level, with the help of her dad and an online tutor. Jenny, meanwhile, is a talented keyboard player who has already passed her Grade 8 exam. There are disadvantages too, of course.

'Social isolation is something I worry about,' says Julia, 'but they both seem happy and well adjusted. They both have friends who live locally, and in the summer they go away to summer camps where they have no trouble mixing with people and making friends.'

Home schooling is certainly an unusual way of life but it seems to suit Hayley and Jenny.

- 1 50,000 children
 - A do not attend a school.
 - B live a long way from their nearest school.
 - C are failing at school.
 - D are not well enough to go to school.
- 2 Hayley and Jenny
 - A wanted to change schools.
 - B have never been to school.
 - C were bored with school.
 - D had a long journey to school.
- 3 The girls study
 - A whatever they like.
 - B Science and Music.
 - C the subjects their parents know about.
 - D the same subjects as they would study at school.
- 4 Their mother worries because the girls
 - A know many people of their own age.
 - B might be lonely.
 - C go away every summer.
 - D find it difficult to make friends.
- 5 The article is mainly about
 - A a Welsh family.
 - B the British education system.
 - C an alternative to ordinary school.
 - D living in a remote part of the country.

_____/5

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PISANIE

9 Wykonaj zadanie egzaminacyjne.

Latem chcesz wziąć udział w obozie w Anglii, który łączy sport z nauką języka angielskiego. Napisz list do organizatorów.

- 1 Przedstaw się i opisz rodzaj wyjazdu, który cię interesuje.
- 2 Wyjaśnij, czemu chcesz wziąć udział w takim obozie.
- 3 Poproś o przysłanie informacji dotyczących zajęć językowych sportowych.
- 4 Zapytaj, jakie formy zakwaterowania są jeszcze dostępne i ile kosztuje udział w obozie.

I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours faithfully,
XYZ

_____/10

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 80 do 130 słów.*

*Długość wypowiedzi obowiązująca na nowym egzaminie maturalnym to 100-150 słów.

Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing to enquire about a summer camp in the UK next year.
